THE PARIS REDS.

FIGHTING RENEWED YESTERDAY AT PORTE MAILLOT.

THE INSURGENTS REPAIRING DAMAGES-NEW EFFORTS FOR CONCILIATION-PROPOSAL OF THE COMMUNISTS-THE ARCHEISTOP OF PARIS THREATENED WITH DEATH.

LONDON, Tuesday, April 11-Midnight. Dispatches from Paris state that the cannonade and musketry firing was renewed this morning at Porte Maillot, Neuilly, the Porte des Ternes, and in the Bois de Boulogue. Affairs at the Porte Maillot are said to have improved for the insurgents, who, during the night, repaired the damages caused by the cannonade in the day. They have also erected additional batteries, and otherwise strengthened the defenses around the gate.

A deputation has gone to Versailles to propose measures of conciliation. The members are in structed to insist on the maintenance of the Republic and the continuance of municipal franchises, and to demand that the Nationals shall alone guard Paris; and, if Thiers rejects these terms, to inquire what conditions the Versailles Government has to

The insurgents are said to have made a demand upon the Church for one million francs, and avow that they will kill the Archbishop of Paris if it is not

The Communal authorities have redoubled their precautions against the departure of persons from the city without passports. Dombrouski reports the complete occupation of Asnières by the Nationals, and the effective operation of iron-clad cars on the Versailles and St. Germain Railway.

A manifesto of the "League for the Defense of the Rights of Paris" demands communal liberties, and that Paris shall be guarded by the National Guards only. The Soir announces the death of the Abbe Dutvery, from congestion of the brain.

The insurgents have taken away the plate from the Foreign Office in Paris.

REPORTS FROM VERSAILLES.

ANOTHER CIRCULAR FROM M. THIERS-AN IN-SURRECTION SUPPRESSED AT TOULOUSE— SPEECH OF FAVRE IN THE ASSEMBLY— ENGLAND RECOMMENDING GERMAN INTER-FERENCE AT PARIS.

LONDON, Tuesday, April 11-Midnight. Dispatches from Versailles say that M. Thiers has issued a circular to Prefects for the information of the people of France, in which he says: "The status of Paris is unaltered. The insurgents have returned to Asnières. Our troops have fortified the bridge at Neuilly. Their conduct has been admirable. There has been an attempt at insurrection in Toulouse, but it has been suppressed. The disarmament of the Nationals at Marseilles proceeds. Outside the capital all is tranquillity. The Government is satisfied that the citizens have given it their confidence."

M. Favre, in a speech to the National Assembly, said that all the powers had expressed their sympathies with the Government of Versailles as the only legitimate Government of France. He also stated that the German Administrator in France, Herr Von Fabrice, had declined the overtures made to him by the Commune, which he believed must shortly suc cumb to the power of the Government. The Cross-Gazette of Berlin says: The British

Government is endeavoring to persuade Germany to intervene for the restoration of order in Paris. The funeral of the generals killed in the battle of Neuilly took place to-day, and was attended by im

mense crowds of people. The official journal guardedly denies that the National Assembly is in favor of a kingdom as the overnment of France, but says pointedly that Na

peleonism and Communism must perish. It is said that Herr Von Fabrice has informed the Government at Versailles that the Paris Commune has notified to him its determination to stop traffic on the Northern Railway. Gen. Ladmirault commands the Government forces around Mont Valreier and Gen. Crissy those on the plains of Chatillon The total number of French soldiers sent home from Switzerland is 84,084.

MORE SORTIES FROM PARIS (BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

[The following war published in a portion of restorday's edition.]

LONDON, Tuesday, April 11—5:30 a. m.

A special dispatch from Versailles to THE TERBUNI on Monday, states that the insurgents made two sorties on Sunday, one against Chatillon plateaus A sharp fusillade was kept up for two hours. The sertie was repulsed. Ten thousand men occupy Chatillon. A Verseilles brigade about leaving wa to remain and reinforcements were sent forward.

Another sortie by the Autenil and Point du Jour gafes has taken place. The Commune occupies Boulogue and other villages on the Seine, and has arrested the municipal councils for refusing to

The cannonade from Montmartre drove away the inhabitants of Putcaux and Courbevoie. Last night there was a violent cannonade toward Twenty-five thousand French regulars are ex-

pected from Germany on Wednesday. The Prussian garrison at St. Denis has been reënforced with 5,000

New efforts for conciliation are making in Paris eighteen members of the Commune having declared themselves disposed to treat with the Versailles Government.

NATIONAL EMIGRATION.

HOW COLONIES SHOULD BE FORMED AND WHERE

THEY SHOULD LOCATE. A meeting was held last evening at Demilt Hall to perfect plans for the establishment of a National Emigration Bureau in this city designed to assist people who desire to settle in colonies already formed, or to form new settlements. There was a good attendance of per sons interested in the movement, among whom were Horace Greeley, Mahlon Sands, Paut N. Spofford, Edward DeLeon, J. B. Lyman, Charles R. Marshall of Virginia

At 8 o'clock the meeting was called to order by Mr Greeley, who explained its object, and then gave a brief history of the Union Colony, No. 1, at Greeley, Colorado, and stated the principal causes that had made it a suc

and stated the principal causes that had made it a success. John Mitchel, the first speaker, said that it
seemed to him likely that, after the success which had attended the founding of the Union Colony, many more
would be formed, and, if managed as that had been,
would prove successful. The granting of large tracts of
land to railroad companies seemed to him an anticipation of the increase of population, and likely to create
large landed estates. He approved, in sodar as he understood it, the enterprise proposed, which only wanted
to be brought to public attention to insure its success.

Gen. Imboden, the next speaker, said that the advantages which accrued from colonization were now so well
understond that he would say nothing about them. He
was present and spoke as the Virginia State Agent of
Emigration, and, without disparaging the plans represented by others, he invited the attention of those present to his State. In the first place, its nearness to fins
city was a great inducement, only 17 hours being required to reach Richmond by rail, while by steamer only
do hours were required, at a cost which was within the
reach of all. The soil and climate were too well known
to need any comment. Superior advantages were offered
to market gardeners, both by the hearness to good markets and the nature of the soil and climate. Great
progress was making in all directions, and railroads and
canals were connecting all portions of the State
which was cleared before 1850, there were now not over
1,000,000 or 6,000,000 in actual cultivation, and the remainder could be purchased at from \$8 to \$5 ond 8 ion accre.
He approved of colonies, which he believed were perfectly practicable, and expressed the opinion that if they
were formed land could be bought at sex picces than by He approved of colonies, which he believed were potentially practicable, and expressed the opinion that if the were formed land could be bought at less pilese than single purchasers. With regard to the personnisatety advisionals, he would appeal to Mr. Greeley to bear heat in the statement that they had a perfectly he shifting and orderly population. They had no Kd-Kin but had necepted the situation, and intended to had be best of M.

had necepted that he and property were safe there, it freely said that he people were not only more peaces on the whole, than they are in this city, but rather repeaceable than they are in the Legislature of the

pany, spoke at length on the advantages of Florida for settlement. Land was offered by their Company at from \$2 to \$10 an acre, one-quarter down and the rest on time. Familities were offered to prospecters for visiting the country, and no one was obliged to buy of them if he could do better eigewhere. Cheap rates of transportation had been secured, and every inducement was offered to go there, but rather than that the 100,000 people in this city who ought to be out of it should stayin it, he was willing they should go to any other State in the Union.

Union.

George H. Sweet of Texas set forth the advantages to be derived from settlement in that State. Railroads were multiplying there, and the International, which was recently chartered, would connect directly with this city. He thought Texas was the place to go to make

city. He thought Texas was the place to go to make money.

Col. J. H. Loomis, representing the Northern Pacific Railroad, spoke next, and said that the 517,000 people living in tenement houses in this city offered a sufficient reason for the agitation of this movement. He favored a national system for the settlement of these lands and the union of the railroads and ocean steamer lines with the companies engaged in bringing them into the warket. A gentleman present asked the speaker if he was aware that there was an organization of workingmen in this city who intended to test the right of Company. Col. Loomis said that he did not know of it, but would be happy to meet them and explain the nature of the grants.

pany. Col. Loomis said that he did not know of it, but would be happy to meet them and explain the nature of the grants.

Mr. Greeley said that he did not consent to helping emigrants by subscription. He believed that colonies would be made by persons who had energy to make them, and not by paupers.

Mr. Marshall, the last speaker, favored Mississippi as a place for settlement. A man must, however, consult his tastes and genits; and he advised those who were not willing or had not the taste to engage in tilling the seil not to think of emigration. The vast numbers who are starving in this city could be supported in the South on one-quarter of what they could raise, with very little labor. The country there was perfectly safe for new-comers, and instead of the 40 school-houses and churches which he had seen reported as burned in the State by the Kir-Klux, he had yet to know of over one. They had only about disturbances enough to show that they were descendants of Adam. They were sinners down there, but the saints were up here. [Laughter.] If people did not come there to get a good office, and make money, and take it away from there, they would come to the conclusion that they were the most hospitable and best-hearted people in the world.

WASHINGTON.

INTICIPATED EMIGRATION FROM ALSACE AND LORRAINE-THE PARIS EXPOSITION REPORTS. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 11, 1871.

It is expected that a large emigration to the United States will take place during the coming Summer from the French population of Alsace and that portion of Lorraine which has been annexed to Germany. Letters have been received by Prench fouldents of Washington from friends in those Provinces, which state that the desire to emigrate is strong, not only among the poor, but among the middle classes, who possess small propertles in the towns and in the country districts. With a lew of encouraging this movement, a number of French ndeavoring to form an organization and raise capital to buy large tracts of land and settle upon them agricultural and manufactuting colonies of their countrymen. Their attention is chiefly directed to East Tennessee, for such colonies, on account of the cheapness and fertility of the land and the evenness of the climate, which resembles more nearly that of Eastern France than the climate of any other portion of the United

Prof. Wm. P. Blake, who edited the reports of the U 3. Commissioners to the Paris Exposition of 1867, has arrived here to superintend the distribution of the docu ments, which have been printed at the Government These reports make six large octavo volumes, and contain cuts, maps, &c., and a large amount of valuable information. There is a great demand for the report, but as only 4,000 copies were issued, their distribution will be mostly confined to educational institutions and

ARMISTICE BETWEEN SPAIN AND THE SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

Washington, April 11 .- The armistice be tween Spain and the Pacific Republics of South America was signed, to-day, at the Department of State. The conditions arg:

First: The armistice cannot come to an end unless notification to that effect has been given three years before the resumption of hostilities.

Second: Trade is to be resumed at once between the selligerents, as well as noutral. nts, as well as neutrals.

Negotiations for a final peace are to begin next

MEETING OF THE BAR ASSOCIATION.

STATE OF THE FINANCES-IMPORTANT RESOLU-The meeting of the New-York Bar Association was largely attended last night, President Evarts in the chair. The Treasurer reports 473 members. The \$35.721 94; balance, \$1,587 22. Of this, \$22,000 was paid on the building, leaving now but \$21,000 on mortgage. The Library fund reported from subscriptions and interest, \$12,703 92; expended on books, &c., \$12,545 76; balance,

The Committee on New Members reported favorably n W. R. Renalds, Chas. M. Marsh, William Van Wyck, barles E. Patterson, Francis M. Scott, John O. Sargent, eorge W. Wright, and Joel B. Erhardt, all of wnon

ere elected.
Mr. Sewell called up the amendments to the Constitu Mr. Sewell called up the amendments to the Constitution proposed by Mr. Robinson, allowing lawyers not residing or practicing in the city to become members; reducing the yearly dues of members practicing but not
residing in New-York to \$20, and excusing those not residing or practicing here from payment of annual dues.
After some discussion, the amendments were passed.

Samuel J. Giassy wished to call attention to a subject
which he thought of interest not only to the members of
the profession but to the clients of lawyers. One of the
most vexations of the minor miseries of professional life
was the continual illegal exaction of fees, or, to use the
fight phrase, the "swindles" in the offices of the Sheriffs,
County Clerks, Begister, and District Courts—in fact in
all the public offices. In many cases the swindles were
too small to warrant advice to the client to contest them,
but in the aggregate they were large. He offered, therefore, the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be requested to consider an
report is the Association to protect the members of the bar and their
effects.

Hoverse Paymend hoped that the reporters would not

taken by the Association to protect the members of the bar and their clients from the extortion of illegal fees and payments by public officers.

Horace Barnard hoped that the reporters would not mention this. There seemed a tendency on the part of some persons to rush into print. There had been in the public papers some attacks of members on each other, and even of members on the Association itself, which he deprecated. The Pesident called his attention to the fact that this was merely a resolution calling for inquiry.

Mr. Sewell moved that it be referred to the Committee on Grievances. A point of order that it could not be so referred was overruled. Mr. Barrett did not desire the matter to be referred to either the Executive Committee or the Grievance Committee. The language with which the resolution was introduced was somewhat harsh, and seemed to point to a personal grievance. If the charges were illegal, why were they puid! It was Mr. Giassy's duty, if they were demanded, to refuse to pay them. By not so refusing he was a party to the wrong. It was a case where the law gave a remedy, and it was his individual duty to take the remedy. He moved to lay the matter on the table.

Mr. Giassy said he supposed there was no wrong for which at law there was not a remedy, if one were to risk all his personal interests and those of his cilents for its enforcement. But he had supposed that this Association was formed for the purpose of giving weight and power to the assertion of legal rights when their assertion by an individual might be uscless and ruinous to himself.

Mr. Olmstead said he supposed the older members of the Ear who rarely went into the older members of

himself.

Mr. Oimstead said he supposed the older members of the Bar, who rarely went into the public offices themselves, knew less of these extortions than the younger members. But it was the fact that no business could be done in any of these offices without greater fees than those allowed by law. In his own practice of very recent date he could furnish many such instances. He thought the matter of such importance that a special committee should be appointed. Mr. Glassy accepted an amendment that it be referred to a committee of five, to report in two months, and the resolution so amended was passed.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 11 .- To-day, at the Metairie races, the attendance was large and the weather pleasant. So far it has been the most successful meeting

ince the war. In the first race, two miles, eight hurdles, for a club in the first race, two miles, eight hurdles, for a club purse of \$750. Beacon beat Chalmette, Virgil, Tanglefoot, Israel, and Chieksaw, in the order named. Time, 358. In the second race, a mile and a quarter, for a club purse of \$500. Corsican beat W. H. Johnson, Style, and Wood-burn, in the order mentioned. Time, 214; The third race, two mile heats, for \$1,250, was run as follows:

The contest between Defender and Pilgrim was very close, being won by only a few inches.

A MURDERER LYNCHED IN VIRGINIA. STAUNTON, April 11.-Thomas Hodges, the

oted desperado, horse-thief, and murderer, who shot nd fatally wounded Whitlock on Friday night last, was taken from the jail in this place about 10 clock this mornng by a mob, and hanged at a place about one and a hat the whole, than they are in this city, but rather seasonale than they are in the Legislature of the [Laughter and applause.]

See W. Godard of the Fiorida Improvement Com- and took Hodges out. None of the men who entered the

jail were disguised, but they were strangers to the officers and not recognized. Hodges had shot and killed four men in this locality before he shot Whitlock. This is the first act of tynching that has ever occurred in this neighborhood, and it is universally condemned.

XLIID CONGRESS—1st Session.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

REPORT ON THE IRVING-WEED AFFRAY-TWEED IN TROUBLE-HE GIVES UP HIS PET SCHEMES AS LOST-A NEW CAPITOL COMMISSION.

ALBANY, April 11 .- The Special Committee on the Weed-Irving affray presented their report this evening, and legislative business was resumed by the Assembly. The Committee unanimously reported that Mr. Irving would have deserved the heaviest punishment the House could inflict, had it not been for his sudden resignation. The Committee submitted the evidence taken by them, which is now in the hands of the printer. According to the law of this State, Mr. Irving's resignation took effect from the moment it was placed in the Speaker's hands, and there was, therefore, no power to inflict the penalty of expulsion. In relation to Mr. Weed, the Committee state that no one appeared against him, and they therefore refrain from passing any judg ment on his conduct. The report, which is a very quiet document, excited no comment or discussion of any kind The Yeas and Nays were called for on its adoption

out no one was recorded against it. Mr. Tweed looked very much troubled in the Senate. this morning, and it is currently reported this evening, cent tax levy, and the bills in relation to the registry, and to seperate elections for Government and State officers. Mr. Tweed further says that he will have the Legislature adjourned by Sunday next. He thinks it

The Ways and Means Committee reported the Supply bill this evening. It contains an appropriation of \$250,000 only for the new capitol. This may, Very probably, be increased hereafter by amendment. The bill also names a new Commission of six to take the place of the present Commission of eight. The following ire the names of the members of the proposed new Com mission: Hamilton Harris of Albany, Chauncey M. Depew of New-York, Gen. Merritt of New-York, W Hill of Albany, Wm. C. Kingsley of Brooklyn, and Delos DeWolf of Oswego. The first three are Republicans and the others Democrats. Harris and Hill are members of the present Commission. The members of the present Commission who retire are J. V. L. Pruyn of Albany, James Terwilliger of Syracuse, A. B. Cornell of Ithaca, John T. Hudson of Buffalo, A. B. Latham of Senaca Falls, and Jas. S. Thayer of New-York,

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE....ALBANY, April 11, 1871.
A large number of bills were passed, among them the bills authorizing the extension of the Rondout

them the bills authorizing the extension of the Rondout and Oswego Railroad to the east bank of the Hudson River, and to extablish a ferry there; and to extend the time for the establishment of the Staten Island and Elizabethport Ferry Company.

The New-Hamburgh disaster Investigating Committee gave notice that they would report to-morrow. Recess. In the evening session, the bill to incorporate the Long Island City and Calvary Cemetery Railroad Company was ordered to a third reading. Adjourned.

Mr. Fields rose to a question of privilege and stated that the committee appointed to investigate the Weed-Irving case was not ready to report. Some debate ensued as to reconsidering the resolution of the House last night to hold no session until the com-

mittee was ready to report.

Mr. Alvord and Mr. Littlejohn argued that the members could not discharge their duties both in the House

bers ceuld not discharge their duties both in the House and committee-room.

Mr. Fields thought that as the testimony was all in, the report could be written and the members could remain in the House, thus permitting legislation to proceed. Mr. D. Barns expressed the same opinion, and moved a reconsideration of the resolution of last night to adjourn till this evening, in the event that the Committee was not ready to report this morning.

The motion was lost by 34 to 75, and the Speaker adjourned the House till 7550 p.m.

EVENING SESSION.

REPORT ON THE WRED-IRVING AFFRAT.

Mr. Fields, from the Weed-Irving Investigating Committee, submitted a unanimous report, stating that the Committee had given the case a full investigation, and concluding as follows:

Mr. Fried having resigned his seal as a member of the Assembly from Mr. Fried having respect his real as a member of the Assembly from

tion, and concluding as follows:

Mr. Irving having resigned his seat as a member of the Assembly from the XVIth Assembly District of the County of New York, and no one having appeared against Mr. Weed, your Committee feel that they have discharged their duty in reporting the testimony, taken before the Committee, to the House, with the following resolution.

Resolvest, That is the program of the House the conduct of Mr. Irving, late a member thereof from the XVIth Assembly District in the County of New York, during its session on Friday evening, April 7, 1871, was a high breach of its privileges and the rights of its members and if the Mr. Irving, had remained a member of this House he would have deserved the severest punishment in its power to inflict.

THOMAS C. FIRLING.

THOMAS G. ALVORD.

ALMIANDER FREAR.

deserved the severest panishment in its power to inflict.

Thomas G. Pirlow.

G. W. Nicholas,

Thomas G. Altonia,

Alterancer Freeze,

The question was taken on agreeing with the report,
and it was unanimously adopted—Yeas, 104.

A communication was presented by the Speaker from
the New-York Chamber of Commerce remonstrating
against the passage of the bill before the Legislature
relative to insurance.

The bill to provide for the introduction of some mode
for a more rapid transit on canals was passed; and the
bills to repeal the railroad town bonding law, and amend
the Constitution by providing for a Board of State Prison
Managers were defeated. Adjourned.

ELMIRA, April 11 .- A fire broke out, about 4 o'clock this morning, in the Eye and Ear Infirmary of Dr. T. S. Updegraff, in Water-st. The alarm spread rap-Dr. T. S. Updegraff, in Water-st. The alarm spread rapidly, and for some time fears were entertained that the conflagration would become extensive, by reason of the wooden shops adjacent. The losses and insurances, as far as can be ascertained, are as follows; Dr. T. S. Updegraff, loss, \$6,000; insurance, \$3,000, Osborn & Parmenter, clothing merchants, loss, nearly \$5,000; covered by insurance. Bower & Romer, clothiers, damage light.
A. L. Derby, boots and shoes, loss, between \$5,000 and \$6,000; covered by fusurance. George M. Diven, law library, damaged by water; loss covered by insurance. H. H. Packard, produce dealer; Dr. Everitt, drugs and medicines; Hon. E. P. Brooks, law office; and Collin & Atwell, sitorneys, were more or less injured by fire and water, but in each case the losses are covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown. The total loss is about \$15,000.

A MOTHER MURDERED BY HER INSANE SON. Poughkeepsie, April 11 .- Moses S. Terwilliger, who choked his mother to death at Brunswick, Ulster County, on Saturday, has been lodged in Kingston Jail, and has made a full confession. He entered her room in the middle of the night, and, after killing her, placed her body in the cellar and set fire to the premises. Some men, in endeavoring to enter the house, were met by the murderer, who knocked one of them down with a club. Terwilliger had been insane for some time. His mother was 83 years of age.

TERRIBLE OIL EXPLOSION AT CLEVELAND CLEVELAND, April 11.—Early this morning an agitator at the oil-works of Hussey, Paine & Co. ex-ploded with great violence. The shock was feit all over the city, and many windows were broken in the vicinity of the works. No lives were lost. About 800 barrels of oil were burned. Loss, \$10,000.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH. The Ames Hotel, at Ames, Iowa, was burned on Sunday. Loss, \$10,000; insurance. \$1,000.

on Sunday. Loss, \$10,000; Insurance. \$1,000.

William Harrison, aged 35, a resident of Central Palls, R. I. was fatally injured by a freight train on the Hartford Road, near Sterling, Conn., on Saturday night.

John Hayes, William O'Brien, and Michael Swan, are under arrest in Boston charged with recent extensive robberies in Boston and vicinity. A large amount of stolen property has been accounted.

John Mandeville and Jacob Clark are under

on Sunday night.

J. B. Brewer, editor of The Fairfield County
(Comp.) Democrat, while attempting to get on a railroad train at Bridge
port, yesterday, fell beneath the wheels. His leg was broken, and he
was seriously injured about the body and head. As seriously injures about the oney and bean.

A severe gale at Keokuk, Iowa, on Monday, unrocted the Roman Catholic Church, and the der goods house of Messrs.

Irwin & Philips, and blew down the front wall of the First Baptist Church, beside demodships several outbuildings. The telegraph lines were also damaged.

The U. S. Grand Jury of the District Court of ion has indicted Elery C. Daniell, late cashier of the Webster onel Bank, for emberzing \$46,000 from that institution, and Henry firms for cuberzing \$5,000 from the Pourth National Bank of his was cashier.

wood serious damage such and the down train from Weldon, on the Wilmington and Weldon Rairond a man, who gave his name as Daniel, attempted to enter an express car with the supposed in fention of robbery, when he was shot and damperously sounded by a measurage tamed Archer. Daniel was left at Goldsboro, in care of phy-

Belans.

The body of Mary McCarthy of Boston has been found on the beach at Saco, Me. Henry F. Joy of Saco was with her when last secon, and it is thought that he committed saided with her yellow and the manufaced her. Joy left a bundle at his wife a door, containing \$\pm 550\$, and directions to get his swark at the radicast depot, which when found, contained a letter confreshing adhery, and his intension to estimate the content of the containing the c

Reports from Iown show that Saturday's sform mass more severe than had been piecetonly supposed. In Folk at alone the damage amounts to \$50,000, and this demandation of through a large portion of the Stude. Four inches of snow fell at lant, Minn, an Monday. There was a heavy first at Des Maines, an Monday night, and it is feared the totall frains as either, Trous at Biomington, It, and it is feared the fruit basis a setter from at Biomington, It, and it is feared the fruit basis and rec. A very violent snow-down commenced at Nieux City, on Sanday wight, and rayed bytonic for 24 boins. The roads are lead, the telegraph stress are down, and much other damage resulted.

INGTON DISPATCHES—THEIR CORRECTNESS REAFFIRMED—THE KU-KLUX BILL DEBATED IN THE SENATE-OFPOSITION TO THE SEN-ATE AMENDMENTS TO THE DEFICIENCY BILL. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 11, 1871. Mr. Conkling, relying on the fact that the injunction o ecreey imposed on Senators in regard to the proceedings in Executive session would prevent a denial of anything he might say about THE TRIBUNE'S report of the debates, last week, on the New-York nominations, made a very guarded statement to-day, concerning the matter, in the form of a "personal explanation." He said that THE TRIBUNE on Saturday, and or preceding days, had published Washington dispatches on the debates] in Executive session on the New-York appointments, all of which were widely incorrect, and gave to have been made in Executive session; also that the acts, utterances and proceedings thus related did not take place, and that the vote and classification of Sena tors are alike erroneous. It will be noticed that Mr Conkling very adroitly caused to be read in the Senate only the dispatch printed on Saturday last, containing to vote. This list may possibly contain some slight errors. The names of at least two Republican Senators, who were not present when the vote was taken, were inadvertently omitted; but it is worthy of notice that no no Senator whose name was printed as hav-ing dodged the vote has yet deemed proper correct the record through THE TRIBUNE'S Washington correspondent. As to the dispatches printed on Wednesday and Friday, and which, for obvious easons, Mr. Conkling did not deem proper to have read to the Senate, but which he said "gave speeches errone it is only necessary to repeat that they were correct Conkling did not, therefore, deem it expedient to read them in the hearing of the Senate and then deny their truth. This may explain why Mr. Conking preferred to dispose of the matter by making a mild " personal ex planation," instead of urging compliance with the request, which he is reported to have made of a prominent enator, to move a committee of investigation, and give it power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. Sherman offered in the Senate, to-day, an import ant resolution directing the Pinance Committee, during the recess, to investigate the best method of reducing the Tax and Tariff imports, so as to produce a revenue sufficient only to meet the current expenses of the Government, and execute the laws in relation to the public debt. It will come up for action to-morrow. Mr. Robert son, the Chairman of the Committee on Disabilities, gave notice that he would ask the Sepate to take action on the the present rule of business, will require unanimous con sent, and this cannot be obtained, for Mr. Edmunds and everal other Senators will object. If Mr. Robertson gets it before the Senate, it can only be done by moving to amend the order of business so as to include, in the natters to be confidered, the subject of Amnesty. It is thought that a majority of the Senate will agree to this, but whether a two-thirds vote can be obtained to pass the bill, is doubtful. Mr. Edmunds again moved to lay the case of Foster Blodgett on the table, which was carried by a close vote. The Ku-Klux bill was then taken up and debated for about five hours. On the Democratic side, Messrs. Johnson and Stockten spoke against the bill. Mr. Ames read a speech, which was mostly devoted to Frank Blair, and in which he administered some scathing rebukes to the latter. When he said that Mr. Blair's tongue was his profession, the force of the remark was much appre ciated. Mr. Edmunds briefly explained the bill, and the va-rious amendments reported by the Judiciary Committee designed, he said, merely to perfect the bill. Mr. Trumbull designed, he said, merely to perfect the bill. Mr. Trumbull attacked the amendments, which, he contended, enlarged the scope of the bill very materially, and declared that he would not support them, although he was willing to vote for the House bill without amendment. He rather surprised his listeners by maintaining that the XIVth Amendment conferred no additional power on Congress to protect the rights of the citizen. He also opposed the uspension of the writ of habeas corpus. When he coninded, the Senate adjourned.

favor of Senator Sherman's Tax and Tariff resolution, and, though it is not probable that they will hold any sessions until late in the Summer, they will then take up the subject and examine it carefully, so that, when Congress meets in December, a bill will be presented which will accomplish the objects sought. The Income Tax will probably be the first abolished, and even Senator Sherman, who has always opposed its abrogation, believes that by next Winter it may be abolished with entire safety. He says that he has no doubt that the taxes The Senate Finance Committee are unanimously in safety. He says that he has no doubt that the taxes next year can be reduced fifty millions of dollars. Mr. Dawes, in opening the debate on the Deficiency Appropriation bill, this morning, was very severe on the

Senate for making an order to go into no general legislation, and then cramming into an appropriation bill all the jobs strangled by the last Congress which any Senator could get a majority of the Senate to agree to, be side many new ones never heard of before. The old swindles, Mr. Dawes said, the Special Committee would not ask the House to consider again, and many of the new items would be treated in the same summary manner, while a few of the provisions the Committee would recommend concurrence in, either with or with-out modification. The District of Columbia was anything but modest in its wants. Having secured a wooder pavement on Pennsylvania-ave., from the Capitol to the Treasury Department, at an immense cost to the Government a few people of Washington who have splendi turnouts, desire to have that fashionable drive extended to Georgetown, the cost of the pavement being estimated at about \$300,000, \$100,000 of which the Government is asked to pay. The Committee, however, merely recommended that \$10,000 be appropriated for repairing the present pavement. Another magnificent scheme for beautifying Washington, at the expense of the public Treasury, was for converting th Government reservations, lying between the Capitol and the President's bouse, into a park, "without expense to the Government," that is, by selling off the other real estate now owned here by the United States, and not occupied by buildings. Mr. Dawes killed this proposition by showing that to fill up a portion of the Potoma River, according to the plan submitted, would cost \$750,-"Revenue Reform." It abounded in "glittering generalities," without foundation and without meaning, as was strikingly demonstrated when Judge Kelley repeatedly demanded of the speaker whether he was in favor of raising any revenue whatever, and if so, whether he was in favor of raising it by two extensive systems or only one. Mr. Cox would not, of course, answer this question Mr. Beck called attention to one or two points of the bill—one to feed certain Indians who, though they have no treaty claim on Congress, have been placed on reservations, and must be fed if kept there. He called attention to the fact that, in 1867, Congress refused to make a similar appropriation, and the result was that the next year an appropriation of \$20,000,000 was necessary topay for chasing these Indians all over the Plains, and killing about 20 of them. The other Senate amendment, which Mr. Beck was willing to agree to, was that appropriating money to save life on the coast of New-Jersey. Mr. Brooks of New-York took the occasion to make his long-looked-for speech in favor of "Revenue Reform," and to urge the House to act, this session, on a bill repealing the duty on House to act, this second, coal, reducing or abolishing the duty on salt, and placing fish, potatoes, lumber, and all materials used in the construction of ships, on the free list. He was also in favor of an immediate repeal of the Income Tax. Mr. Brooks's speech was well listened to, but fell very flat, as there is no disposition to "tinker" with the Tariff during the present session. Speeches were made by other gentlemen, and then, general debate being closed, the House went to work on the Benate amendments. The bill will probably be disposed of tomorrow or Thursday.

Representative Slocum of Brooklyn has introduced a

bill to incorporate the New-York and Brooklyn Submerged Tubular Bridge Co., and to authorize such corporation to construct a tunnel or tube across the East River, from New-York to Brooklyn. The corporators named in, the bill are Jacob Voorhaes, John S. Harris, Henry M. Williams, Silas Herring, O. B. Latham, Francillo G. Daniels, Alexander McCree, Charles B. Smith, John Johnson, Adon Smith, John Evers, James B. Floyd, and William C. Kingsley. The tube is to be of sufficient size to contain a carriage-way, footpaths, and a railway with one or more tracks. The tells are not to exceed 1 cent per foot-passenger, 3 cents per head for cattle and horses, 2 cents per head for sheep, 5 cents for each saddle-horse and rider, 6 cents

for each single-wagon and horse, 12 cents for each double-wagon and horses, 18 cents for each cart, and 24 cents for each loaded doublem with two or more horses attached. The capital stock of the Company is to be not less than \$3,000,000. It is provided that no ordinances or laws of the two cities or the State shall alter or impair the powers and privileges granted by the bill.

Mr. Hoar's bill to provide for the appointment of a commission on the subject of the wages and hours of labor, and the division of profits between labor and capital in the United, States authorizes the appointment by the President of three Commissioners, at a salary of \$5,000 each who shall hold office for two years, and shall investigate and report upon the subject of wages and hours of labor, and of the division of the joint profits of labor and capital between the laborer and the capitalist, and the social, educational and sanitary condition of the laboring classes of the United States, and how the same are affected by existing laws regulating commerce

finance and currency.

Considerable interest has been felt among members of the House as to the composition of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, on account of its great importance under the new law, and which Speaker Blame will appoint this session. It is now reported, by those who are supposed to know, that Mr. Halsey of New-Jersey will be Chairman of this Committee, and that Mesars. Platt of Virginia, Morphis of Mississippi, and Getz of Pennsylvania, will also be membere

REGULAR REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS. SENATE....WASHINGTON, April 11, 1871. REVISING THE REVENUE LAWS.

Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., Ohio) offered the following resolution:

IOWING Fesolution:

That the Committee on Finance is hereby instructed, during the recess of Congress, to carefully examine the existing gratem of taxation, with a view to prepose such amendments to the bill of the House repealing cortain taxes, now pending in the Senate, as will simplify and reduce both the internal taxes and the duties on imported goeds now in force, and such manner that the aggregate of such taxes shall not exceed the same required to execute the laws relating to the public debt, and the current expenditures of the thorenment administered with the strictest economy, so that the taxes may be distributed to impose the least pessible burden upon the people.

Mr. CASSERLY (Dem., Cal.) asked to have the reso

lution lie over until to-morrow.

Mr. COLE (Rep., Cal.) hoped the Committee would in clude in their examination a repeal of the Income Tax. He did not suppose there would be any objection to the resolution.

Mr. SHERMAN said the resolution represented the views of every member of the Finance Committee. The Income Tax, he thought, was already covered by it. It would give the Committee jurisdiction of a subject with which they would naturally be charged at the next season.

seesion.

Mr. CASSERLY did not think there would be any objection to the resolution, but he desired to have until tomorrow to consider it. The resolution was accordingly laid over.

The General Annesty Bill.

The General Annesty bill, passed yesterday by the House, was received from that body, read twice, and hid on the table, when Mr. ROBERTSON (Rep., S. C.) gave notice that he would ask the Senate to take up the bill before this seasion of Congress ended.

Mr. EDMUNDS (Rep., Vt.)—Then I give notice that I shall object. THE AMNESTY BILL.

shall object.

Mr. ROBERTSON replied that he intended to see whether there was a majority of the Senate disposed to

Mr. ROBERTSON replied that he intended to see whether there was a majority of the Senate disposed to object.

The resolution to admit Messrs. Biodgett and Goldthwaite, coming up in order, it was, on motion of Mr. EDMUNDS, laid on the table—Yeas, 19; Nays, 17.

Mr. CONKLING (Rep., N. Y.), obtaining leave to make a personal explanation, caused to be read the Washington dispatch in The New-York Thirdney of Saturday, April s, relative to the recent New-York appointments and the doings and votes in the Executive session of the Senate, and then made the following statement:

The same journal of the two proceding days published Washington dispatches touching the same subject, which were also widely incerrect, and which gave speeches erroneously supposed to have been made in Executive session. I will not detain the Senate by reading them. Were these reports unfounded only in particulars relating to me, I should, as usual, allow them to pass in silence, as I did the other day when a newspaper stated editorially that I attempted, by disorderly veciferation and clamor, to arrest the proceedings of the Senate. It call attention to them, however, on necount of their general statements. We have a rule which forbids the disclosure of the Executive proceedings of the Senate, and therefore, I cannot, as explicitly as I would, show how wide the reports are from the facts. The rule, however, makes involute only what does occur in Executive seasion, not what does not accur. I may say, therafore, that the acts, interances and proceedings thus related did not take place, and also that the vote and the classification of Senators are alike erroneous. This, perhaps, is as far as the rule will permit me to go. I wish I were at interry to state affirmatively what was said and done, and, doubtless, the correspondents who relied on information so mistaken will be glad to make note of this denial now made in the hearing of the Senate.

ing to prevent an extension of the provision mittee had thought best to take the bill sub-

it passed the House, though he himself preferred a more stringent measure.

Mr. AMES (Rep., Miss.) spoke in verification of his

stringent measure.

Mr. AMES (Rep., Miss.) spoke in verification of his statement of the condition of his State, and in reply to certain remarks by Mr. Blair, which he regarded as personal to himself and his late colleague, Mr. Revels.

Mr. STOCKTON (Dem., Cal.) delivered a long argument in review of what he called the "cevolutionary and unconstitutional" features of the bill.

Mr. TRUMBULL (Rep., Ill.) opposed the amendments reported from the Judiciary Committee, as making the bill obnoxious to the objection made to it in the House, that it went to the extent of punishing persons for violating State laws, without any reference to the Constitution or laws of the United States. He did not think that even the Senator from Vermont (Mr. Edmunds) would assume that Congress should pass a general criminal code for the States of the Union. He denied that the XIVth Amendment conferred any rights of citizenship not contained originally in the Constitution. While that amendment enabled Congress to protect a citizen from a discrimination against his rights by a State, it did not allow Congress to exercise police power to the destruction of State authority. When the National Government took to itself the entire protection of the individual citizen of the State in his person and property, there would be an end to the State Government, resulting in an unwise change in our governmental system. He then criticised each of the amendments, and alluded to the danger to be apprehended in unnecessary and unjustifiable suspensions of the writ of habass corpus.

Without a vote upon the bill, the Senate at 5:30 adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. On motion of Mr. RANDALL (Dem., Penn.), the Senate bill to pay to Robert C. Scheuck his salary as Minister to England was taken from the Speaker's table and

Mr. McCRARY (Rep., Iowa), from the Committee Elections, reported a resolution declaring that the elec-tion for members of Congress held in Tennessee on the

tion for members of Congress held in Tennessee on the
sth of November, 1870, was held on the day fixed by law,
and was therefore not void; which was adopted.

THE DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL.
The House then proceeded to a consideration of the
Senate amendments to the Deficiency bill.
Mr. DAWES (Rep., Mass.) proceeded to explain the
amendments, and the action of the Select Committee to
which they had been referred. He said that he himself
had introduced the bill foriginally, in the absence of an
Appropriation Committee, from which it could have been
reported. It contained one item of \$8,000, voted at the amendments, and the action of the Select Committee to which they had been referred. He said that he himself had introduced the bill foriginally, in the absence of an Appropriation Committee, from which it could have been reported. It contained one item of \$5,000, voted at the close of last session to a Member of the House who was not entitled to a dollar, and some other items rendered necessary by the action of Congress in its last hoursfor instance, Congress had created the office of Assistant Attorney-General, but had made no appropriation to pay the salary. So it had granted pensions to the surviving soldiers of the War of .1812, but had made no provision to pay them. These, with one or two other items, made up the bill as introduced by him and passed by the House. In the Senate, other legitimate items were added to it, and if the Senate had stopped there, there would have been no occasion for a long debate; but, in addition to those amendments, there were other amendments overing almost all the defeated appropriations of the last session—projects, some of them corrupt projects, and some simply extravagant and profigate ones, which had been added several new schemes, because the longer Congress was in session the greater would be the number of, such schemes. The genius of man was fertile, and his inclination prompted him ever to be at work in devising new schemes of plunder on the public treasury. If Congress remained in session a week or a month, the last day would be as fruitful as the first in new plans and schemes for spolliating the Treasury. There was another class of amendments in the bill that were of a very scrious character, and which were screening tysted independent legislation. The Committee had recommended non-concurrence in them, and be urged the House to indorse that freedmendation. One of these amendments was for the paving of Pennsylvania-ave. from Pitteenth-4. to George-Pennsylvania-ave. from Pitteenth-4. to George-Pennsylvania-ave. from Pitteenth-4. to George-Pennsylvania-ave. from Pittee

had laid on the table a bill for that purpose, the Committee recommended non-concurrence.

Mr. BROOKS (ben., N. Y.) remarked that the Government was now raising a surplus revenue of \$100,000,000 beyond what was necessary for the expenses of the Government, and that the natural result was to tempt the House and the country and the lobby to demand errors ous appropriations. He held it to be the duty of the

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

House to reduce taxafion to the amount of that \$100,000, 600 surplus revenue. He calculated the expenses of the current year at \$271,000,000, and that there would be a surplus revenue of \$67,807,206, supposing the internal revenue to yield only \$184,600,000, instead of the \$16,600,000 only \$184,600,000, instead of the \$16,600,000 only \$184,600,000,000 for persons, \$2,600,000 of revenue expenditures of the Government added for decreed \$80,000,000 of year. To that should be added for decreed \$80,000,000 of year. To that should be added for the expenditures of the Government added for the expenditures of the House of t

THE COAL TROUBLES

MAUCH CHUNK, April 11 .- The General Council of the Miner's Union was in session again to-day. An investigation of the Scranton outbreak is fa-

The majority of the Committee on Arbitration reported in favor of a Board of Arbitration, to consist of ten mem-bers of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association and a like number of coal operations, who shall mutually agree upon an umpire if necessary, said umpire to be an uninterested party. A minority report was strongly op posed to this method. The majority report was accepted -15 to 10.

The various districts at Scranton voted on arbitration. and rejected it by immense majorities. In one case the

A CURIOUS ASSESSMENT CASE.

In October, 1865, the Croton Aqueduct Board nade a contract for building a sewer in Fourth-ave. On the 15th of June, 1866, after the sewer was finished, cer-Brewster and others, with a covenant that they were unineumbered and free of taxes, charges and assess-ments. October 5, 1866, Brewster and others sold the lots to A. Dowdney, with like covenants in the deed. Five to A. Dowdney, with like covenants in the deed. Five days afterward an assessment for the construction of the sewer was confirmed, and made a lien on the premises for \$2.177. Mr. Dowdney sued to have the city decreed to discharge the premises from the assessment, and Judge Barnard, at Special Term, gave a judgment in his favor. The city appealed, and the case was argued yesterday at General Term, the Corporation Counsel claiming that the facts alleged do not constitute a breach of covenant, which was that on that day (June 15, 1860) the premises were free from all former assessments, &c. Though the sewer was then in process of construction there was mellen for assessment then existing. For the respondents it was contended that the expenditure and not the assessment created the debt and lien on the land. The Court reserved its decision, though expressing the opinion that

INCREASE OF NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAIL-

ROAD STOCK. The stockholders of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company held a meeting in their office, at Fourth-ave, and Twenty-sixth-st., yesterday, to consider the proposed increase of capital stock, recommended by the Board of Directors in the following resolution, passed

March 14: Resolved, That is be recommended to the stockholders to increase the capital slock of the Company by the amount of 62,000,000, for the nur-pose of completing the new depot at Forty-reconderd, and the Medison-are, line from Forty-second-at Righty-sixth-st, and for the purchase of ave line from rolly econd-to make the mains; such increase to be isseed at such line and upon such conditions as the Board of Directors may from time to time determine.

A large number of stockholders were present, and the vote was as follows: In favor of the increase, 128.84 shares; against it, 800 shares.

EASTER ELECTIONS.

The following Episcopal Wardens and Vestry

The following Episcopal Wardens and Vestrymen were elected yesterday:
Cheren of Holy Thistyl-Wardens-Robert Dumont. S. Bency
Bard. February. Nelson Tappen, E. R. Tressia. Reliablem R.
Nichols Charles K. Ransall, William B. B. Northern, William L. Abdress, Jonathan Edgar, Roha M. Brundige.
St. Thomas's Cheren.—Wardens-Leman Demisen. Edward M.
Willett. Fostymen-Gio., C. Collins, Enlin L. Mix, John S. Williams.
Deniel T. Hosg, George Kemp, John H. Walson, Allen J. Chming, James
C. Farge.
St. Chements's Church.—Wardens-John Buckley. Jr., Peter J.
Sholta. Festymen-Engene Dulith Chas. A. Sherman, Chas. H. Ogber,
John Wheeler, Jr. Stephen T. Wygant, George R. Romaine, Roward H.
Lawrance, Gustavia W. Faber.
St. Petrynen.—Gustavia W. Faber.
St. Petrynen.—Stephen.—Wardens—James N. Wells, George Parms
Quackenbos, Lit. D. Festymen.—John H. Morrisson, Israel T. Potter,
E. Holtrook Cushman, Charles W. Ogden, Useinge Sterenson, L. La
Livingsion, James Jertett. J. P. R. Wells.
St. Lux's Church...—Wardens—A. R. McDomald, Francis Pott.
Festgymen.—Charles Hedges. A. L. McDomald, Israel Seitzer, Milo B.
Root, E. Tarlor, Julian Botts, John Palls, Dr. Charles S. Ward.
Church Of The Aschesion.—Wardens—Stenarf Brown, Fred. De
Peyster, Vestgymen.—Wun H. Aspinsal, John Campbell, Francis
Leland, Junes M. Brott.
St. Ann's Church...—Wardens—Samel Holnes, John Pool. Vestrymes.—D. Collen Murry, H. Well, E. Scuart, C. Trary, R. Dickenson,
Nelson Wright, J. O. Fingerald, Henry Palpit.
St. Bayriotonyne, Church, Bayonaty...—Wardens—Stephen Cambeelong,
Jacob Reese, Festgymen.—Pilotas H. Holt, George G. Kellong, Herrickich B. Loomis, William B. Appleton, James A. Main.
St. John's Church, Bayonaty...—Wardens—Stephen Cambeelong,
Jacob Reese, Festgymen.—Pilotas H. Holt, George G. Kellong, Herrickich B. Loomis, William B. Appleton, James A. Moorwert, Ewarl
Matthews, Wn. H. Vanderbill, Sephen A. Main.
St. John's Church, Bayonaty...—Wardens—Stephen Cambeelong,
Jacob Reese, Vestgymen.—Pilotas H. Holt, George G. Kellong, Herrickich B. Loomis,

PISK NOT APPRECIATED IN BOSTON. Boston, April 11 .- A communication from Col. James Fisk, jr., to Mayor Gaston, requesting the hospitalities of the city to the 9th New-York Regiment on its proposed visit to Boston in June next, was pre-sented to the Board of Aldermen last evening, and laid

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

The Austrian frigate Novara has arrived as

opened in Boston yesterlay.

... The Mississippi River is now open to navigation. Theire went out of Lake Pepin Saturday.The immigration to Kansas is unprecedentedly large this year, especially to Southern Kansas and the Osage lands. large this year, especially to Southern See-built between the Mu-tuals of this city and the Savannah Clab, vesterday, resulted in another victory for the Hutuala, the score standing 23 to 13.

.... The observations on Mount Washington at ?

resterdar, were: Barometer, 25 72; enange, minus 0 13; there eter, 27°; change, plus 3°. Relative humidity, 88, Wind, south-p-west; velocity, 46 miles per hour. .The Methodist Conference at Peckskill adjourned e die resterdar. The report of the Committee on Australies shows a crease of 220 in members and probations during the past year. Belon ork is more comfortable. The Conference has made nearly 300 ap

.The third-class vessel Constellation, of 1,336

. The Missouri, Kansas, and Tewas Pailroad Comay are laying the track in the Indian Territory at a reso of two makes day. They will resolv the Arkanian River in June and he and left or will be near concept to the Prins like to conside inecastic trade inh, it is expected, will reach half a million head. There were about